United Nations E/CN.15/1999/1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
23 February 1999

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Eighth session
Vienna, 27 April-6 May 1999
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

I. Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention:

   (a) Criminal justice reform and strengthening of legal institutions: the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information and the computerization of criminal justice operations;

   (b) Technical cooperation;

   (c) Cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies;

   (d) Resource mobilization.
4. Strategies for crime prevention:

   (a) Promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance: crime and public security;

   (b) Elimination of violence against women;

   (c) Development of crime prevention standards.
5. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime:

   (a) Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;

(b) Elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments.

7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

8. Strategic management and programme questions:

(a) Strategic management;

(b) Programme questions;

(c) Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

9. Provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eighth session.

II. Annotations

1. Election of officers

In accordance with rules 15 and 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session will elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur to serve from the beginning of its eighth session to the beginning of its ninth session.

In accordance with Commission decision 1/101, the post of Chairman of the eighth session of the Commission is to be occupied by a member of the group of Latin American and Caribbean States and the post of Rapporteur by a member of the group of eastern European States.

The Commission, in its resolution 5/3, recommended that the regional groups should, whenever possible, strive for continuity in the composition of its bureau, in particular by electing at least one of the retiring officers of the previous bureau of each session to serve in the next bureau.

The membership of the Commission at its eighth session is given in the annex.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

In its decision 1998/227, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Commission. In its decision 1997/232, the Council decided that each session of the Commission should have one prominent theme and that the theme for the eighth session of the Commission should be "Crime prevention". Furthermore, the Council decided that the Commission, from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meetings to be determined by the Commission at its seventh session under its agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently.

In its resolution 53/111, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee for the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to hold a meeting during the eighth session of the Commission for at least three working days.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Commission may wish to take a decision on its organization of work and establish its timetable for the session. A provisional timetable for consideration by the Commission (E/CN.15/1999/1/Add.1) was approved by its bureau.

The proceedings of the Commission are governed by the rules of procedure of the functional commissions.

Documentation

Proposed organization of work for the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/1999/1/Add.1)

3. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

(a) Criminal justice reform and strengthening of legal institutions: the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information and the computerization of criminal justice operations

In its resolution 1996/11, the Economic and Social Council urged Member States, in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to assist the Secretary-General in strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the network by, *inter alia*, establishing an advisory steering group. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission informed about the progress made.

In its resolution 1997/27, the Economic and Social Council requested Member States and the relevant institutes of the Programme network to assist the Secretary-General in establishing the advisory steering group and specified the operational tasks that the steering group should carry out. In the same resolution, the Council welcomed the offer of the Governments of Argentina and the Netherlands to support the work of the advisory steering group by hosting regional and/or interregional meetings.

(b) Technical cooperation

In its resolution 1997/35, on technical cooperation and international advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, the Economic and Social Council expressed its concern at the lack of adequate resources, which might impede progress in the further operationalization of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and hamper the implementation of those projects that had been elaborated in response to urgent requests from countries in need. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to further enhance the resources required for the operational activities of the Programme, including travel funds for the mobilization of resources and special efforts for fund-raising, and to include in his programme budget proposals for the biennium 1998-1999, under the section on technical cooperation, adequate funds for maintaining two posts of interregional advisers in crime prevention and criminal justice and for further strengthening the interregional advisory services to support technical assistance activities. In addition, the Council called upon potential donors and relevant funding agencies to make significant and regular financial and/or other contributions for

the formulation, coordination and implementation of technical assistance projects elaborated within the framework of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to strengthen the mandated role of the Programme as facilitator of bilateral assistance.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/90, reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and stressed the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the Programme. In the same resolution, the Assembly called upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for the operational activities and encouraged all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. In addition, the Assembly called upon all relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies, to support technical operational activities in that field. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution. The Commission may wish to continue to consider ways and means of encouraging the implementation of the resolution.

In its resolution 1998/24, on technical cooperation and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1998/9) on the technical cooperation activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, in particular the success of the Centre in focusing its technical cooperation activities in those subject areas specifically mandated by the Commission. In the same resolution, the Council expressed its appreciation to the Centre for assisting Member States in achieving positive results in the improvement of their criminal justice systems. The Council commended the increased cooperation between the Centre, UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services and welcomed the close cooperation between the Centre and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Council expressed its concern at the fact that lack of adequate resources might impede progress in the operationalization of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and called upon potential donors and relevant funding agencies to make significant and regular financial contributions for the formulation, coordination and implementation of technical assistance projects elaborated within the framework of the Programme. The Council requested the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to enter into discussions with the Administrator of UNDP with a view to having the Centre recognized as an executing agency.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/114, reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and stressed the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, in order to meet the needs of Member States, at their request, for support in crime prevention and criminal justice. In the same resolution, the Assembly encouraged the ongoing efforts of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to obtain executing agency status with UNDP.

(c) Cooperation with other United Nations entities and other bodies

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, the Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/1999/4).

(d) Resource mobilization

In its resolution 6/1, section II, the Commission expressed its appreciation to the members of the informal consultative group on resource mobilization and decided that the group should also serve as a mechanism for resource mobilization and coordination of activities in the area of technical assistance, as envisaged in Commission resolution 5/2, paragraph 15.

In its resolution 7/1, section I, the Commission emphasized that all activities envisaged in its resolutions must be implemented either within the approved budgetary appropriations of sections 14 and 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 or, if that was not possible, through extrabudgetary funds, including voluntary contributions.

In its resolution 7/1, section II, the Commission urged Member States to review funding policies for development assistance, so as to include crime prevention and criminal justice in such assistance. It called upon Member States to review the list of projects submitted by the informal consultative group with a view to funding those whose substance coincided with their national development priorities. It also called upon Member States to contribute on an annual basis to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to cover the cost of improving the infrastructure of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and its capacity to develop and administer the technical cooperation component of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to develop essential training tools. It further called upon Member States to discuss with the Centre funding modalities and options for technical cooperation for crime prevention and criminal justice. It encouraged Member States to provide the Centre with information regarding the achievements of technical cooperation projects executed by the Centre.

In its resolution 7/1, section II, the Commission requested the members of the informal consultative group to continue their work and to report thereon to the Commission at its eighth session.

The informal consultative group is to hold a meeting on 11 March 1999, during which proposals for the Global Programme on Trafficking in Human Beings, the Global Programme on Corruption and the Global Studies on Transnational Organized Crime will be presented.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/114, called upon the Commission to further strengthen its activities in the direction of exercising more vigorously its function of resource mobilization.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/1999/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/1999/4)

Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.2)

Global Programme against Corruption (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.3)

Global Studies on Transnational Organized Crime (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.4)

4. Strategies for crime prevention

(a) Promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance: crime and public security

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/34, requested the Secretary-General, utilizing a questionnaire or other means to ensure standardized responses, to seek from Member States, as well as any interested intergovernmental organizations or United Nations Institutes, information related to the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security (General Assembly resolution 51/60, annex). The Council also requested the Secretary-General to compile the responses for submission as a report to the Commission at its eighth session, if possible within existing resources.

In its resolution 1998/17, on the regulation of explosives for the purpose of crime prevention and public health and safety, the Economic and Social Council decided that a study should be initiated on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and on the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare an action plan for collecting, reviewing and exchanging statistics, other information and policy proposals on, *inter alia*, criminal incidents involving explosives, the diversion of explosives for criminal use, the status of national legislation and regulations on explosives and initiatives for the regulation of explosives at the regional and international levels.

(b) Elimination of violence against women

The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/86, adopted the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, annexed to that resolution, as a model of guidelines to be used by Governments in their efforts to address, within the criminal justice system, the various manifestations of violence against women. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of that resolution.

(c) Development of crime prevention standards

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/33, took note of the preliminary draft of elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to seek comments from Member States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, on the preliminary draft, contained in the annex to the resolution, including the advisability of elaborating such an instrument. The Council

also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at a future session, on the comments received.

In its resolution 51/59, the General Assembly requested the Commission to keep the issue of action against corruption under regular review.

In its resolution 1998/16, on action against corruption, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in his efforts to update the manual prepared by the Secretariat on practical measures against corruption, to include a section describing recent developments in combating corruption. In the same resolution, the Council decided to convene an open-ended meeting of governmental experts to explore means of ensuring that an appropriate international strategy against corruption, including the proceeds thereof, was formulated in consultation with other intergovernmental organizations active in that area.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention (E/CN.15/1999/3)

Note by the Secretary-General on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and on the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes (E/CN.15/1999/3/Add.1)

Report of the meeting of the expert group on an appropriate international strategy against corruption, including the proceeds of corruption (E/CN.15/1999/10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of violence against women (A/54/69-E/1999/8)

Report of the meeting of the expert group on community involvement in crime prevention (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.1)

5. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex, the Commission acts as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

In its resolution 52/91, on the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the General Assembly decided that four substantive topics should be included in the provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress and that four workshops should be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress. In the same resolution, the Assembly invited Member States to be represented at the Tenth Congress at a high political level, for example by heads of State, government ministers and attorneys-general, and decided to reserve the first two days of the plenary session at the Tenth Congress primarily for statements by such representatives. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the opening of the Tenth Congress. The Commission may wish to consider ways to encourage the participation in the Tenth Congress of representatives at the highest political level and to give consideration to the preparation of the overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide.

In its resolution 53/110, on the preparations for the Tenth Congress, the General Assembly accepted with gratitude the invitation of the Government of Austria to host

the Tenth Congress in Vienna and decided to hold the Tenth Congress from 10 to 17 April 2000. In the same resolution, the Assembly approved the provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress and endorsed its programme of work. In addition, the Assembly decided that the theme of the Tenth Congress should be "Crime and justice: meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century".

The Commission will have before it as background documents the following reports: report of the Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1); report of the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1); report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1); report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in San José from 22 to 24 February 1999 (A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1).

In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Commission at its eighth session to prepare a draft declaration for submission to the Tenth Congress, taking into account the results of the regional preparatory meetings. In addition, the Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to elaborate a single declaration containing its recommendations on the various substantive items of its agenda with a view to submitting the declaration to the Commission for consideration at its ninth session.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1999/6)

Report of the Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1)

Report of the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1)

Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1)

Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in San José from 22 to 24 February 1999 (A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime

(a) Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

In its resolution 52/85, the General Assembly urged States to continue making every possible effort to implement the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (A/49/748, annex, chap. I, sect. A). In addition, the Assembly called upon UNDP, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies to give favourable consideration to project proposals on strengthening national or regional capacities and creating the expertise required for the prevention and control of transnational organized crime and money-laundering.

In its resolution 53/111, on transnational organized crime, the General Assembly urged Member States to continue making every possible effort to implement fully the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan by taking the most appropriate legislative, regulatory and administrative measures, including those aimed at prevention. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his work on the development and maintenance of the central repository established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/27.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/1999/2)

(b) Elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments

The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/111, decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments to address the following: trafficking in women and children; the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea. The Assembly, in its resolution 53/114, called upon the ad hoc committee to devote attention to the drafting of the main text of the convention, as well as of the above-mentioned instruments.

In its resolution 1998/18, on measures to regulate firearms for the purpose of combating illicit trafficking in firearms, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the results of the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation and recommended that States work towards the elaboration of an international instrument to combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition within the context of a United Nations convention against transnational organized crime.

In its resolution 1998/19, on action against illegal trafficking in migrants, including by sea, the Economic and Social Council recognized the importance of elaborating an efficient legal instrument combating all aspects of transnational organized crime, for example illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea, having due regard to universally recognized human rights.

In its resolution 1998/20, on action to combat international trafficking in women and children, the Economic and Social Council stressed the need for States to take effective

and expeditious measures to provide penalties in order to combat all aspects of organized criminal activities related to trafficking at the international level in women and children. It also stressed the importance of sharing information in order to locate and arrest those who organize trafficking in women and children, as well as those who exploit those trafficked. The Council further stressed the need for States to provide training for law enforcement, immigration and other officers and to initiate public information campaigns to make potential victims and the general public aware of the exploitation and loss of life inherent in trafficking in women and children. The Council further stressed the need for countries of origin, transit and destination to observe fully international obligations and national laws, including those concerning the humane treatment and strict observance of all human rights of women and children, regardless of whether they had been trafficked voluntarily or involuntarily. The Council further stressed the need for strengthened international cooperation and technical assistance.

The Ad Hoc Committee for the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime held its first session in Vienna from 19 to 29 January 1999 and its second session in Vienna from 8 to 12 March 1999.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (E/CN.15/1999/5)

7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/22, section VII, decided that the Commission should include in its agenda a standing item on existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including their use and application.

In its resolution 1998/21, section I, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to continue gathering information on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

In its resolution 1998/21, section II, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the increased number of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice, as well as the establishment of a coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice to coordinate United Nations activities in the field of juvenile justice. In addition, the Council reaffirmed that juvenile justice remained a high priority in the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and requested the Centre to continue providing technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice.

In its resolution 1998/21, section III, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the guide for policy makers on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the handbook on justice for victims concerning the use and application of the Declaration. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General: (a) to seek the views of Member States on the desirability and feasibility of establishing an international fund for victims of crime and abuse of power in order to support, *inter alia*, technical assistance to develop or strengthen victim support services and organizations; and (b) to convene a working group on that matter. Moreover, the Council invited the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States

on the plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annexed to that resolution.

In its resolution 1998/23, on international cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing, the Economic and Social Council urged Member States, if they had not yet done so, to consider introducing appropriate alternatives to imprisonment in their criminal justice systems. In addition, the Council recommended to Member States that had not yet done so to consider the adoption of effective measures to reduce pre-trial detention. The Council also recommended to Member States to consider dealing with petty offences by using amicable means of settlement, for example, mediation, acceptance of civil reparation or agreement to compensation, and to consider using non-custodial measures, such as community service, as alternatives to imprisonment. The Council invited international and regional financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to incorporate in their technical assistance programmes measures to reduce prison overcrowding.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1999/7)

Questionnaire on the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.5)

Questionnaire on the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.6)

Questionnaire on the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.7)

8. Strategic management and programme questions

In accordance with established practice, the Commission will have before it relevant reports of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and other bodies of the United Nations dealing with similar issues. In addition, the Commission will have before it a note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2000-2001 (E/CN.15/1999/9).

(a) Strategic management

The Commission, in section I of its resolution 6/1, on its strategic management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, requested its bureau to report annually on its inter-sessional work.

(b) Programme questions

In its resolution 7/1, section I, the Commission welcomed the reorganization of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat as the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat. It also welcomed the establishment of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention as the focal point for the integrated efforts of the United Nations in drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism. In addition, the Commission expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretariat to give effect to the reform measures of the Secretary-General, taking into account the previous recommendations of the Commission on streamlining its agenda and reporting

requirements, as well as the recommendations of the informal working group that had undertaken a review of the programme mandates and resources and the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of programme management in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division (A/52/777, annex). The Commission reaffirmed the need to maintain a balance between the current main priority issue of combating transnational organized crime and the other priority issues of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. It requested the Centre to strengthen its oversight function with regard to the institutes of the Programme network. It decided to mainstream a gender perspective into all its activities and requested the Secretariat to integrate a gender perspective into all activities of the Centre. It called upon the Secretary-General to further strengthen the resources of the Centre, in line with the priorities of the United Nations as set out in the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, and to pursue his efforts to redeploy savings in administration and conference services to the highest-priority programmes, including the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, for support to operational activities.

In addition, in its resolution 7/1, section I, the Commission emphasized that all activities envisaged in the resolutions adopted by it must be implemented either within the approved budgetary appropriations of sections 14 and 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 or, if that was not possible, through extrabudgetary funds, including voluntary contributions.

(c) Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

In its decision 1998/228, on the appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment, by the Commission at its seventh session, of Setsuo Miyazawa and Alejandro Reyes Posada to the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary General on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/1999/2)

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/1999/8)

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2000-2001 (E/CN.15/1999/9)

9. Provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it the provisional agenda for its ninth session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each agenda item and the legislative authority for their preparation.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eighth session

It is expected that the Commission will adopt the report on its eighth session on the afternoon of the last day of the session.

Annex

Membership of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session, to be held in Vienna from 27 April to 6 May 1999

	Year in which three-year term expires on 31 December
Argentina	2000
Austria	1999
Benin	2000
Bolivia	1999
Botswana	2000
Brazil	2000
China	2000
Colombia	1999
Costa Rica	2000
Côte d'Ivoire	2000
Ecuador	2000
Egypt	1999
Fiji	1999
France	2000
Gambia	1999
Germany	2000
India	2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2000
Italy	2000
Jamaica	1999
Japan	1999
Lesotho	1999
Malawi	1999
Mexico	2000
Netherlands	1999
Pakistan	1999
Philippines	1999
Poland	2000
Republic of Korea	2000
Romania	2000
Russian Federation	1999
Saudi Arabia	2000
Sudan	1999
Swaziland	1999
Sweden	1999
Togo	2000
Tunisia	1999
Ukraine	1999
United States of America	2000
Zambia	1999